PATENT COOPERATION TREATY





INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 02/085 NUT	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)				
International application No.	International filing date	• • •	Priority date (day/month/year)		
PCT/EP2003/014713	22 December 200	3 (22.12.2003)	24 December 2002 (24.12.2002)		
International Patent Classification (IPC) or n A61K 35/78	ational classification and	IPC			
Applicant NUTRINOVA NUT	RITION SPECIAL	TIES & FOOD IN	NGEDIENTS GMBH		
This international preliminary exam and is transmitted to the applicant a		repared by this Interi	national Preliminary Examining Authority		
2. This REPORT consists of a total of	5 sheets,	including this cover :	sheet.		
	or this report and/or sheet	s containing rectifica	on, claims and/or drawings which have been ations made before this Authority (see Rule		
These annexes consist of a to	otal ofs	heets.			
3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:					
I Basis of the report					
II Priority					
III Non-establishment	of opinion with regard to	novelty, inventive s	tep and industrial applicability		
IV Lack of unity of invention					
V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement					
VI Certain documents	cited				
VII Certain defects in the international application					
VIII . Certain observations on the international application					
Date of submission of the demand		Date of completion	of this report		
14 July 2004 (14.07.2004)		15	April 2005 (15.04.2005)		
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/EP		Authorized officer			
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.			

Translation

International application No.

PCT/EP2003/014713

regard to	the elements of the international application:*	
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the	e claims, Nos e drawings, sheets/fig rt has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since e disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).** reets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation is "originally filed" and are not unnexed to this report since they do not destroy the state of th	on under Article 14 are referred to contain amendments (Rule 70.16
		d to this report.
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International application No.

INT	ERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT	PC17EP2003/014713
III. Non-es	stablishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industria	ıl applicability
1. The quindustri	restions whether the claimed invention appears to be novel, to involve an inially applicable have not been examined in respect of:	iventive step (to be non obvious), or to be
	the entire international application.	
\boxtimes	claims Nos. 1, 11, 14 (partly)	
because	e:	İ
	the said international application, or the said claims Nos. relate to the following subject matter which does not require an international process of the said claims	reliminary examination (specify):
	the description, claims or drawings (indicate particular elements below) or sai are so unclear that no meaningful opinion could be formed (specify):	id claims Nos.
	the claims, or said claims Nosby the description that no meaningful opinion could be formed. no international search report has been established for said claims Nos	are so inadequately supported 1, 11, 14 (partly)
2. A mea sequer	aningful international preliminary examination cannot be carried out due to the nee listing to comply with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administration of the Adm	strative Instructions:
	the written form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard	
	the computer readable form has not been furnished or does not comply with t	he standard.

International application No. PCT/EP 03/14713

Supplemental Box

(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Continuation of: BOX III

As already extensively dis ussed in the international search report, the current claims 1, 11 and 14 relate, inter alia, to an active substance characterised in terms of a desirable property, namely its cholesterol-lowering effect. The claims therefore encompass all the products, etc. which show this effect or property, yet the application provides support in the description (PCT Article 5) for only a limited number of such products. In the present case the claims lack the proper support and the application lacks the requisite disclosure to such an extent that it does not appear possible to carry out a meaningful search covering the entire range of protection sought. Regardless of the above, the claims also lack the requisite clarity (PCT Article 6) since they attempt to define the active substance in terms of the desirable property which is to be achieved. Again, this lack of clarity is such that it is not possible to carry out a meaningful search covering the entire range of protection sought. The search was therefore directed to the parts of the claims that appear to be clear, supported and disclosed in the above sense, namely the parts that relate to the active substances listed on page 9, paragraph 3 of the description, i.e. statins, bile acid resorption inhibitors, bile acid sequestrants, cholesterol absorption inhibitors, fibrates, nicotinic acid derivatives, phytosterols, plant stanols and cholesterol-lowering plant extracts.

The applicant is again advised that claims or parts of claims relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established cannot

International application No. PCT/EP 03/14713

Supplemental Box

(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Continuation of: BOX III

normally be the subject of an international preliminary examination (PCT Rule 66.1(e)). In its capacity as International Preliminary Examining Authority the EPO generally will not carry out a preliminary examination for subjects that have not been searched. This also applies to cases where the claims were amended after receipt of the international search report (PCT Article 19) or where the applicant submits new claims in the course of the procedure under PCT Chapter II.

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V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

Statement			
Novelty (N)	Claims	1-19	YES
	Claims		NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims		YES
	Claims	1-19	NO NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-19	YES
	Claims		NO

2. Citations and explanations

The subject matter of claims 1-19 is not considered inventive for the following reasons.

EP-0616780 (D1) describes natural carob fibres with cholesterol-lowering properties and processes for producing the same.

EP-1203535 (D2) shows the use of cereal germ flour, for example carob, wheat, rye, maize or their mixtures, for producing phytate-rich foodstuffs for treating or preventing pathological or prepathological phytate-deficiency states. A favourable effect of phytates is their ability to lower the concentration of cholesterol and triglycerides in blood, with positive effects on cardiovascular diseases.

WO-A-0343659 (D3) describes oral administration compositions which contain a mixture of a statin, DHA, vitamin E, etc..., together with a suitable carrier, and which are particularly useful as dietary supplements administered in order to reduce cardiovascular disease risk factors, such as increased serum cholesterol level and high blood pressure.

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WPI 1987-118804 (D4) reports on a lipid metabolism accelerator for weight control and reduction of blood serum cholesterol, the accelerator containing garlic extract as active substance.

D5 (Marie-Pierre St-Onge et alia) shows that a mixture of triglycerides having a medium chain length, phytosterols and linseed oil has a protective effect against cardiovascular disease, by reducing blood lipid parameters, and can certainly be used for weight regulation.

D6 (H. Drexel, F. Follath, 1993) reports that fibric acid derivatives, nicotinic acid and omega-3 fatty acids effectively lower VLDL.

D7 (John A. Farmer, A. M. Gotto, 1996) is an overview of various lipid-regulating agents (such as nicotinic acid, HMG-CoA-reductase inhibitors, fibric acid derivatives, etc...), their mechanisms and effects on lipids.

In conclusion, it can be determined that the individual components of the claimed cholesterol-lowering agent and their individual cholesterol-lowering properties were already known in the prior art. As long as the synergistic effect asserted by the applicant (see page 13, last paragraph; page 14, first complete paragraph; and page 15, paragraphs 2 and 3), as well as the presumed shift of the HDL/LDL ratio to the "good" HDL cholesterol (page 5, paragraph 4), are not validated by experimental data, an inventive step cannot be recognised.